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Annex I to Draft of SRS-6:

"STATUS AND PROSPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM -

- The Dialectics of Crisis and Stabilization"

Chronology of Principal Meetings Among Communist Leaders

From Mid-November 1956 to Mid-August 1957

(Rough Draft)

5

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DATE(S)	PLACE	EVENT
15 Nov. 56 - 31 Jan 57		A delegation from the Chinese National People's Congress, headed by Politburo member Peng Chen, visited the USSR and satellites. The group was in Moscow from 15 November to 2 December, and again on 19 January and, part of the group, including Peng Chen, on 31 January. The satellite itinerary included Prague (2 December -), Bucharest (-2 January), Sofia (2 January - 11 January) where Peng Chen met with Bulgarian Communists as Chinese Politburo member, Tirana (11-17 January), Belgrade (17-30 January) returning to Peiping from Moscow on 31 January.
16 November	Budapest	A Czech government delegation, headed by Premier Siroky, visited Hungary. No statement was published.
17 November	Moscow	Secretary of the Netherlands Communist Party, de Groot, returned from a trip to Moscow. No statement was published
18 November	Moscow	The Polish-Soviet government communique, issued at the end of Gomulka's trip to Moscow, discussed the status of Soviet troops in Poland and the USSR's economic concessions to Poland.
20 November	Budapest	At the conclusion of talks between party and government delegations from East Germany to Hungary, a joint communique was issued reaffirming the fraternal solidarity existing between the two countries. The East German delegation was headed by Karl Schirdewan, and the Hungarians by Kadar.
22 November	Budapest	A Rumanian Government and Party delegation, led by Stoica, & Gheorghiu-Dej, met with a Hungarian government and Party delegation, led by Kadar, Dobi, and Kiss. In the communique issued 24 November, in addition to the fraternal solidarity theme, the two countries reiterated support of all the Party line current issues, such as the Suez, disarmament, etc The Rumanians also promised a loan to Hungary of 60 million rubles in addition to help already rendered.
24 November - 3 December	Moscow	A Rumanian government delegation, headed by Stoica, visited Moscow for negotiations with Bulganin and Mikoyan, and other USSR government officials. The joint statement issued at the conclusion of the talks repeated the necessity for continued temporary stationing of Soviet troops in Rumania in accordance with the Warsaw Treaty. The statement also reviewed the status of economic agreements between the two countries and indicated concessions by the USSR to Rumania, in increased aid and postponed payments.
25-26 November	Stockholm	A meeting took place among representatives of the Communist parties of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland. No statement was published
26 November	Peiping	A delegation from the Netherlands CP, visiting Communist China, was honored at a banquet given by the Central Committee of the Chinese CP.
9-10 December	Prague	Discussions took place between an East German Party delegation, led by Ulbricht and Stoph, and Czech Party officials, led by Novotny, Siroky, and Barak. The communique, issued 20 December, stresses solidarity and unity of socialist states, headed by the Soviet Union, and attacks national communism and the "Stalinist - non-Stalinist" terminology. It expresses support for the Hungarian government and the Polish efforts toward further socialist construction.

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DATE(S)	PLACE	EVENT
10-13 December	Rome	The Congress of the PCI was attended by delegations from the USSR, Poland, Yugoslavia, France, Morocco, Tunisia, and the Chinese People's Republic. Absent were Hungary, Albania, East Germany, Norway, Denmark, Syria, and Jordan.
11-12 December	Warsaw	Talks took place between East German and Polish politburo delegations on "questions of mutual interest."
17 December	Warsaw	Shepilov and Zhukov concluded an agreement with Polish government on the legal status of Soviet troops in Poland, an agreement which appears to give the Poles an equal voice in the functioning and stationing of the Soviet troops.
17-29 December	Warsaw	A delegation of the Yugoslav Central Committee, led by Vukmanovich-Tempo, was in Poland for open talks on all problems of socialism with the Polish party. The joint communique issued on 30 December, among other things, stated that different roads to socialism, and various ways in various countries, were among the topics discussed. Also specified were inter-party relations and cooperation with socialist parties and progressive movements.
1-4 January 1957	Budapest	A meeting took place among the following delegations: USSR - led by Khrushchev and Malenkov; Bulgaria - led by Zhivkov and Damyanov; Rumania - Gheorghiu-Dej, Moghioros, and Borila; Czechoslovakia - Novotny and Siroky, and Hungary - Kadar and Munnich. The joint communique published on 6 January reemphasizes conformity among the socialist nations and the leadership of the USSR, with no encouraging words for continued liberalization politically.
1-7 January	Moscow	An East German government and Party delegation conducted talks with Party and government representatives of the USSR. Leading the East Germans were Ulbricht and Grotewohl, and the USSR, Bulganin and Khrushchev. The Party communique issued at conclusion of the talks emphasized the solidarity and equality of all the Communist Parties. The government communique established the status of Soviet troops in East Germany and outlined Soviet economic aid to the East Germans.
7 January	Moscow	A Chinese government delegation, led by Chou En-lai, left Peiping to visit the USSR, Poland, and Hungary. They were met in Moscow by the Soviets, and East German Premier Grotewohl.
8 January	Moscow	A joint Sino-East German government communique was issued which endorsed recent party and government statements made by other satellites and the USSR, reaffirming proletarian internationalism, solidarity, and leadership of the Soviet Union.
10 January	Moscow	Kadar and Marosan of Hungary were in Moscow conferring with the Soviets and with Chou En-lai. No statements were issued at this time.
11 January -16 /	Warsaw	Chou En-lai and his government delegation visited in Poland. The joint statement issued by the two governments, after the usual references to the international tensions, pays particular attention to relations between socialist states. The emphasis is on independence and equality and varied conditions from country to country. The leadership of the Soviet Union is not mentioned in this statement in explicit terms, although reference is made to the USSR's 30 October statement and the joint Polish-Soviet declaration of 18 November.

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DATE(S)	PLACE	EVENT
13-17 January	Moscow	Sometime during this period, a delegation from the French Communist Party was in Moscow. No statement was issued.
16-17 January	Budapest	Chou En-lai and the Chinese government delegation joined in talks with Hungarian officials, led by Kadar and Munnich. The communique issued by the participants expressed unanimity on the Hungarian situation, emphasized unity and cooperation among countries of the socialist camp led by the Soviet Union, and mentioned the importance of the USSR's 30 October resolution, and the declaration of the CPR government supporting that statement, on 1 November.
16,17,19 January	Prague	A delegation of the French CP, led by Francois Billoux and Jeannette Vermeersch, held talks with the Czech CP leaders, including Novotny, Siroky, Kopecky and others. The joint statement referred to discussions on development of relations and exchange of information between the two parties. The two parties strongly attack the "national communism" concept, and the "Stalinist" and "non-Stalinist" distinction. The USSR's leadership is affirmed in unmistakeable terms, "it was, and still is, the center of international communism..."
-18 17/January	Moscow	Chou En-lai returned from Budapest to confer with Bulganin. The joint government declaration reviewed the international situation and repeated the universal Communist line on recent events. The five principles of peaceful coexistence are related both to international affairs and to relations between socialist states. It states that "both parties believe that to strengthen and consolidate the unity of socialist countries on the basis of (principles of proletarian internationalism and Marxism-Leninism) is the supreme international duty of the Soviet Union and China."
17,19 January	Bucharest	A Rumanian Party delegation led by Petre Borila of the Politburo, and a Czech delegation led by Dolansky, of the Politburo, conducted negotiations on economic cooperation. Their communique concerned the "continuous intensification of multilateral cooperation between (socialist) countries... The bilateral initiative of the two friendly countries is of particular importance for strengthening cooperation within the entire socialist camp."
17 - January	Moscow	Longo and Spano of the PCI held talks with CPSU leaders. The Italian-Soviet communique was described as saying, "current problems of workers' movement of interest to the two parties" were discussed."
27 - 29 January	Budapest	Longo and Spano, after their visit to Moscow, met representatives of the Hungarian CP Central Committee, Kadar, Kiss, and Munnich. They "exchanged views and information on questions affecting both parties," according to the communique, issued 28 January.
29-29 January	Tirana	Bulgarian Premier Yugov visited Albania with his foreign minister and agricultural and trade experts. A joint government communique, published 31 January, referred both to the 30 October USSR resolution, and to the statements at the Budapest conclave of 1-4 January, in which Albania did not participate, but supported in a separate statement on 12 January. The desire for improved relations with Yugoslavia was expressed, on the basis of the five principles of coexistence. Leadership of the socialist countries by the USSR was specified. Economic cooperation was also outlined in the declaration. Albanian delegation was led by Shehu, Hoxha, and others of the Party and government.

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29 January	Budapest	An announcement was made that a Soviet economic mission had arrived in Hungary the previous week.
24-31 January	Moscow	A Czech government and Party delegation, headed by Zapotocky was engaged in discussions with USSR government and Party officials. (En route to Moscow, the delegation stopped in Warsaw on 24 January.) The joint government declaration issued in Moscow on 29 January described a unanimity of views on problems in the international situation. Soviet Union leadership in foreign policy and fraternal assistance to socialist countries are expressed in strong terms. Explicit reference is made to Chinese leadership also. Economic cooperation, including additional deliveries from the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia in 1957, and general increase in trade agreements were noted. Exchange in the field of nuclear energy and uranium received special attention. The agreement was signed by Bulganin and Siroky. The joint CPSU-Czech Party statement, issued on 31 January, was signed by Khrushchev and Novotny. Tribute is paid to the "revolutionary unity, high political maturity, and unswerving faith in the cause of socialism and the international solidarity of workers." The usual current issues are referred to in the usual Party line terms. National communism receives particularly vehement denunciation, while stress is laid on the great significance of meetings between representatives of Communist Parties.
27 January- 4 February	Warsaw	Talks were held by representatives of the French and Polish Communist Parties. A communique issued in Warsaw on 5 February says very little; it is chiefly repetition of all the points made in common in the various recent party declarations. The French delegation was led by Fajon, Duyot, and Ansart, and the Polish group by Morawski, Gierek and others. The French delegates also talked with Gomulka.
2-4 February	Moscow	A French CP delegation was in Moscow again. No statements or publicity ensued.
12 February	Warsaw	The Secretary of the Belgian Communist Party was received by Gomulka. No public statement resulted.
12 February	Sofia	Representatives from Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and Albania spoke at the Congress of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front.
15-21 February	Moscow	A Bulgarian Government-Party delegation held talks with Soviet government and Party officials, on a state visit. The government declaration, signed by Bulganin and Yugov, included the usual references to political propaganda themes. The economic section referred to a "new long-term credit up to 200 million rubles" from the USSR to Bulgaria for industrial construction and development. Concern with the Bulgarian employment situation is reflected in raw materials arrangements, and the whole economic picture is in terms of 1957-1960. The joint Party declaration, signed by Khrushchev and Zhivkov, carries attacks on revisionism, but also notes that the common principles of Communism for development of the socialist states must take into account the characteristics of each country.
18 February - 5 March	Moscow	A delegation of the National Front of the GDR visited USSR.
19-27 February	Moscow	Talks took place between top-level Soviet and Finnish GV representatives. No statement was published.

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2 March	Moscow	A delegation from the Belgian Communist Party was visiting the USSR.
9 March	Peiping	Premier Siroky of Czechoslovakia arrived on a good-will mission to China. He and his delegation later visit Vietnam, North Korea, and Mongolia.
12 March	Berlin	Zhukov and Gromyko were in East Germany to sign a treaty on the legal status of Soviet troops in the GDR. While formally acknowledging East German sovereignty, the agreement fails to provide the jurisdictional and legal safeguards included in the Polish troop agreement of December.
16 March	Far East	Polish Premier Cyrankiewicz left Warsaw on an official tour to Burma, Cambodia, India, Vietnam, Communist China, North Korea, and the Mongolian People's Republic.
17 March	Hanoi	The Czech government delegation led by Siroky was greeted by Ho Chi Minh and others.
20-23 March	Warsaw	Talks took place between delegations of the executive committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain and the PZPR. A communique was published on 25 March. (No text)
20-27 March	Belgrade	A delegation from the PCF Central Committee, led by Billoux and Guyot, met with a similar delegation of the LCY, led by Kardelj and Stambolic. The joint declaration resulting from the talks contained a series of watered down generalities on current issues, and frankly acknowledged disagreement on almost everything discussed except the need to hold discussion
20-31 March	Moscow	A Hungarian Government-Party delegation exchanged views with Soviet Government and Party officials. Two declarations were issued after the talks. The government statement consisted of a lengthy statement justifying the Soviet and Kadar regime actions in the uprisings, and a list of Soviet economic concessions and aid to Hungary. The Party communique reiterated the standard interpretation of the Hungarian uprising and other international events, attacked revisionism and national communism, reemphasized the need for unity and conformity among socialist states, and condemns any "neutrality" among them.
27 March	Peiping	Premier Chou En-lai and Czech Premier Siroky signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between their two countries. Chou accepted an invitation to visit Czechoslovakia.
28 March	Sofia	A Rumanian Party delegation headed by Gheorghiu-Dej, Stoica, and Borila took part in talks with the Bulgarian CP, led by by Zhivkov, Yukov and Chervenkov. The declaration published on 3 April indicates complete agreement on all international and party issues, attacks national communism, and supports continued and increasing inter-party contacts and exchanges.
29 March-10 April	Prague	An Italian CP delegation, led by Pajetta, held talks with top Czech Party officials. A joint Party declaration was published on 4 April. It contained the usual Egypt-Hungary line, opposition to Euratom and Common Market, disarmament, etc., the usual description of friendly relations between the two parties, and discussed inter-party relations in terms of proletarian internationalism and the evils of revisionism and national communism.

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DATE(S)	PLACE	EVENT
1-5 April	Pyongyang	Czech Premier Siroky and his delegation visited North Korea. On 4 April a joint government declaration was signed by Siroky and Kim Il-sung., It stated that the socialist camp was led by the USSR and the Chinese People's Republic, supported the Communist foreign policies, expressed fidelity to principles of proletarian internationalism, attacked revisionism, and called for a conference to revise the Korean armistice treaty into a peace treaty.
6-9 April	Ulan bator	The Czech government delegation issued a joint statement with the government of the Mongolian People's Republic after talks there. The statement expresses complete identity of views on international events and contains an invitation to Prime Minist r Cedenbal to visit Czechoslovakia. A 20-year Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Cooperation was also signed, covering mutual respect for sovereignty, mutual economic a sistance and intention to develop cultural relations further.
8 April	Prague	A Bulgarian CP delegation (?), and a separate parliamentary delegation arrived in Prague. The parliamentary group toured Czechoslovakia and left again on ? ..
8-11 April	Sofia	Talks between representatives of the French CP, led by Fajon, and the Bulgarian CP, led by Zhivkov, resulted in a communique published on 15 April. This communique affirmed unity of thought on the outstanding problems of rearmament of W. Germany the Common Market and Euratom, Algeria, etc. The two parties also acknowledged the leadership of the CPSU in the struggle for the success of the international communist movement.
9 April	Moscow	The Czech government delegation, led by Siroky, arrived in Moscow on the way home from the Far Eastern tour, leaving Moscow on 10 April. The delegation had visited the Chinese People's Republic, Vietnam, North Korea, and Mongolia.
11-19 April	Moscow	An Albanian government and party delegation met with opposite Soviet numbers. A joint declaration, issued 18 April, listed a sizeable delegation of government officials, both political and economic, taking part on both sides. In addition to the usual review of the international situation, a somewhat detailed outline of Soviet economic aid to Albania was presented. The Statement on Party talks contained little of significance, other than regrets that the relations with the Yugoslav party have begun to deteriorate somewhat, and hopes that this trend will be reversed.
11 April	Peking	A Polish-Chinese government declaration was published, signed by Cyrankiewicz and Mao Tse-tung, contained endorsement of the Polish developments under Gomulka, and of the Polish road to Socialism, by the CPR.
15 April	Bucharest	A status-of-forces agreement signed by the USSR and Rumania gives Rumania more authority over Soviet units in its country than the East Germans, but less than the Poles obtained. It gives Rumania power of consent over size, movements, and location of Soviet units, but no say over Soviet troop entry into or departure from the country.

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DATES	PLACE	EVENT
16-20 April	Bucharest	A French CP delegation, consisting of Rochet, Frischmann, & Servin of the Politburo, and Vincent and Leroi of the CC, met with Gheorghiu-Dej, Pirvulescu, Apostol and others of the Rumanian Workers Party. The joint communique resulting from the talks glorifies the relations between French and Rumanians, agrees on interpretation of current world affairs, praises the 20th CPSU Congress for its contribution to world communism, acknowledges the Soviet Party as the center of the international communist movement.
14-17 April	Pyongyang	The Polish government delegation in the Far East, led by Cyrankiewicz, visited North Korea, and the two governmental representatives, Kim Il-song & Cyrankiewicz, signed a joint statement, which discussed the Korean separation, Hungary, Afro-Asian ties, CPR & the UN, unification of Germany, & Vietnam, disarmament, and relations between countries of the socialist camp.
18-20 April	Moscow	Cyrankiewicz and the Polish delegation stopped off en route to Poland, and had talks with Soviet government and Party officials at the end of the Far Eastern tour.
18 April	Sofia	A USSR parliamentary delegation arrived in Bulgaria.
18 April	E. Germany	A delegation from the Bulgarian National Assembly returned from a 15-day visit to the GDR.
18 April	Hungary	A delegation from the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Committee returned from a visit to Hungary and meetings with the members of the Hungarian People's Front.
22 April	Belgium	The Belgian Communist Party was holding its 20th Party Congress. Ernest Gierek, secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR (Poland), spoke.
24-26 April	Prague	Premier Mohammad Daud of Afghanistan was in Czechoslovakia for an official visit and talks with Premier Siroky. An official communique on the visit was published on 27 April, expressing agreement on desire for peace, cooperation among nations, and expanded economic and trade relations between their two countries.
24-28 April	East Berlin	A Rumanian government and Party delegation, headed by Stoica and Gheor Miu-Lej, paid an official visit to the GDR. The joint government declaration discussed state relations between GDR and Rumania, the respective foreign policies, and international questions, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation. The Party declaration presented the usual line on international issues, discussed GDR-Yugoslav relations, and supported the leadership of the CPSU and the Soviet Union.
26 April-14 May	China	A Rumanian parliamentary delegation visited the Chinese People's Republic.
27 April	Warsaw	The Premier of Afghanistan visited Poland. A joint government statement, issued 29 April, commented on the existing friendly relations between the two countries and the extension of these relations, and agreed on the need for cooperation between all nations irrespective of political systems

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Beginning of May	Moscow	West German CP Central Committee representatives met with a delegation of the CC CPSU. No communique was issued.
3-7 May	Prague	A government delegation from Poland, led by Premier Cyrankiewicz, visited Czechoslovakia. The declaration issued on 7 May reviewed the international situation in the usual terms, reaffirmed the unity of the socialist camp, emphasized ideological agreement, and the leadership of the USSR and the Chinese People's Republic, and discussed further development of close economic cooperation, in some detail.
3 May	China	An Albanian parliamentary group left for China.
9-14 May	Berlin	An Italian (PCI) delegation, led by Spano, held talks with SED representatives, led by Ulbricht. A communique, published 18 May, describes the actions of the "imperialist forces" in Egypt, NATO, Common Market, etc., as verification of the superiority of socialism over capitalism. The two parties take a firm stand against sectarianism, dogmatism and any other form of left opportunism, and revisionism, etc.
10-15 May	Moscow	A government/delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic and Party visited the USSR. The joint government declaration briefly reviews world events, with particular emphasis on Asiatic countries, and describes in considerable detail the economic aid which the USSR has given and will give the MPR. The Party declaration repeated the importance of the 20th CPSU Congress for all CP's and socialist states, presented the Mongolian People's Republic as a model of socialist development, especially for backward countries, and briefly reviewed the international picture.
11 May	Potsdam	Representatives of parliaments of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR issued a joint declaration at the conclusion of talks from 9-11 May. Emphasis was on German questions, with some discussion of reunification, disarmament, border problems, etc.
11 May	Moscow	A GDR government delegation left Moscow after talks and the signing of a consular agreement.
11-16 May	Prague	Talks took place between delegations of the Austrian CP and CC and the CC of the Czech CP. The joint statement contained the usual unanimity of views on international affairs and inter-party relations.
11-26 May	Rumania	A Yugoslav parliamentary delegation spent two weeks visiting in Rumania.
19-24 May	Berlin	A Czech government delegation, led by Premier Siroky, held talks with a GDR government delegation, led by Grotewohl. The joint declaration attacked the meeting of NATO in early May, the rearming of West Germany, supported the Warsaw Pact, and emphasized the good neighborly relations between Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

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DATE(S)	PLACE	EVENT
23-28 May	Berlin	French CP delegation held talks with the SED. The joint declaration issued on 21 May contained the usual review of international affairs, the renewed stand against revisionism, dogmatism, etc. in Communist ideology, and some boasting over the "Achievements" of each party.
24-25 May	Berlin	Czech and French CP representatives met in East Berlin under the chairmanship of Ulbricht to discuss the Polish problems.
27 May	Helsinki	A delegation from the Central Committee of the CPSU arrived in Finland to participate in the 11th Congress of the Finnish CP.
27 May	Moscow	Gomulka and a delegation of Poles were reported to have spent the weekend in Moscow on economic talks with the Soviets.
27 May	Budapest	A USSR government delegation arrived to sign a new status-of-forces agreement with Hungary. This agreement is identical in every way to that signed by the USSR and Rumania.
31May-4 June	Budapest	Meetings between the delegation of the French CP and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party resulted in a joint communique, which followed the pattern of the numerous other inter-party statements, on international affairs, party relations and dependence on the CPSU, and exchanges between parties.
4 June	Belgrade	A Bulgarian government and Party delegation en route to Hungary stopped off briefly in Yugoslavia.
5-10 June	Budapest	The Bulgarian delegation conducted negotiations with the Hungarian government and Party officials. The joint government statement contains specific emphasis on trade relations between the two countries, with intent to conclude a long-term trade agreement. Agriculture and transport receive special mention. The joint party statement follows the communist line on Hungary, Egypt, and other current issues, and in addition, in discussion of ideology, contains the new statement that the two parties "will do everything possible to establish large-scale contacts with any party and group which accepts the correctness of the ideology of socialism."
5 June	Pyongyang	A USSR parliamentary delegation arrived in North Korea.
6-13 June	Helsinki	A USSR government delegation, led by Bulganin and Khrushchev, paid an official visit to Finland. The official communique stressed Finland's neutrality, friendship between the two countries, and a new trade protocol to supplement the 5-year agreement for 1956-1960.
11 June	Bucharest	The Bulgarian government and party delegation, en route from Hungary, arrived in Rumania for several days' visit, leaving for home on 15 June.
11 June	Moscow	A Burmese parliamentary delegation arrived for an official visit.
12 June	?	In Rome, L'Unita published a communique on talks between delegations of the Austrian and Italian CP's. The communique mentioned the struggle to reach socialism in each country, the necessity for unity of action of all workers, and the need for contacts between parties.
17 June-27 June	Prague	A delegation of the Belgian CP arrived in Czechoslovakia for talks with the Czech CP. Two features of the joint declaration were mention of a nonaggression pact between NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries, & international communist journal.

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18-20 June	Berlin	A Polish party and government delegation was in East Germany for talks. The two joint statements published, party and government, are similar to all the preceding communiques resulting from recent meetings among the satellite governments and parties.
27 June-10 July	Prague	Czech and Austrian government representatives held talks on rights of property.
24 June-3 July	Tirana	A French CP delegation, led by Vermeersch, met with Albanian Party leaders. A joint declaration was signed on 2 July. (Have not yet found text)
Early July	Bologna	A delegation of the central committee of the Italian Young Communists Federation and a delegation of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav People's Youth recently published a communique at the end of talks.
8 July	USSR	Kardelj and Rankovic, together with other Yugoslav leaders left for a vacation in the USSR.
9-16 July	Prague	A USSR government and Party delegation, led by Khrushchev and Bulganin, met with Czech government and Party leaders, led by Siroky, Novotny, Zapotocky, and others. A joint government-party declaration was issued, the first of its kind since the purge in Moscow. It cites Czech support for the ouster of the "anti-Party" group, and otherwise repeats the solidarity of the two parties, etc.
16 July	Moscow	A delegation of the PCI (Italian) central committee, led by Luigi Longo, left for a visit with CPSU leaders, planning to remain a few weeks studying how decisions of the 20th Congress have been carried out.
16 July	Moscow	A delegation of the Belgian CP, headed by Van Moerkerke, began a visit in the USSR, planning to "acquaint itself with ... the activities of the organizations of the CPSU", and to visit Leningrad, Magnitogorsk, and Kustanai Oblast.
16 July	Moscow	Kardelj and Rankovic had an interview with Khrushchev, followed on 17 July by a meeting with the CP leaders of Albania and Bulgaria, who were also in Moscow.
17 July	Moscow	Ho Chi Minh, of Vietnam, left Moscow where he had been visiting for a few days, for Prague.
18 July	Moscow	Khrushchev had a visit from Zhivkov, of the Bulgarian CP, who was "resting" in the Soviet Union. Zhivkov returned to Bulgaria, via Kiev, on 1 August.
20 July	Moscow	Jacques Duclos, of the French CP, flew to Moscow by way of Prague. Maurice Thorez left by boat, arriving in Leningrad on 26 July.
21-25 July	Warsaw	Ho Chi Minh paid an official visit to Poland. A government communique was issued at the close of his visit, reaffirming Polish-Vietnamese friendship and solidarity and unity of the socialist camp.

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DATE(S)	PLACE	EVENT
		Germany
21 July	Moscow	A Western/government delegation arrived in USSR for talks on developing relations between the two countries. R. Lahr led the German delegation.
~~Kindkindy~~	~~Prague~~	
24 July	Moscow	A government delegation of the Republic of Syria, headed by Minister of State and of National Defense Khalid al-~~Azm~~,, arrived for talks on economic questions.
26 July	Berlin	Representatives of the SED and the Vietnamese Lao-Dong parties met. A communique was issued, containing expression of the usual inter-party sentiments.
27 July	Milan	It was reported that representatives of the Italian and Swiss CP's took plade. The communique mentioned the questions of ideology, the international situation, and the talks of both parties.
29 July	Albania	Ali Yata, Secretary of the Moroccan Communist Party, left Albania.
30 July	Moscow	An official joint government communique, signed by USSR's Voroshilov and Afghanistan's King Mohammad Zahir Shah, was published. It expressed mutual desire for peaceful solution of the world's problems, and growing friendship between the two countries.
31 July	Rome	Announcement was made of talks between the Luxembourg CP and the PCI. The talks were said to have covered the major problems of the international labor movement, and "were marked by the ~~xxxxxx~~ extension of the exchange of information on the experience of the two parties."
25 July-Aug 1	Berlin	Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh visited East Germany. A joint communique, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ contained the usual friendly sentiments and expressions of solidarity.
22-29 July	Berlin	Talks were held between the delegations of the East German SED and the Austrian KPOe. The communique expressed unanimity on the view of world events, and the leadership of the CPSU, on the basis of the 20th Congress decisions.
~~30~~July-3 Aug	Moscow	Janos Kadar was in Moscow, on his way back to Hungary after a USSR "holiday".
1-2 Aug	Rumania	USSR government and party delegations and Yugoslavs government and party delegations conducted talks. ~~xx~~ They discussed relations between the two ~~parties~~ countries, and the activities of the two parties. They confirmed their agreement on the main problems of the present world situation.
2 Aug	Moscow	Announcement was made of the close of economic talks among representatives of the USSR, the GDR and Yugoslavia. The announcement does not mention the GDR further, but discusses technical aid from the USSR to Yugoslavia.
1-5 Aug	Budapest	A communique was issued on the visit of Ho Chi Minh to Hungary. Agreement was expressed on the assessment of the international situation. Friendly relations between the two countries, identity of views on the Hungarian uprising, and Soviet intervention, were other topics mentioned.

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DATE(S)	PLACE	EVENT
5 Aug	Sofia	A Polish Sejm Parliamentary delegation left for Bulgaria on invitation of the Bulgarian National Assembly.
6 Aug	Belgrade	A group of prominent leaders of the Georgian CP was received by Tito, as part of their visit to Yugoslavia.
6 Aug	Italy, Far East	Svetozar Vukmanovic, Vice President of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, left for Rome, whence he will begin a trip to the Far East, including Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Communist China, Japan, Burma, India, Pakistan, and Ethiopia.
6 Aug	Moscow	A joint communique was issued on the visit from 24 July to 7 Aug of the Syrian government delegation. The chief topic mentioned in the communique was economic and technical aid from the USSR to Syria.
7-13 Aug	Moscow	A delegation of the Danish CP arrived to discuss matters of mutual interest with the CPSU. Aksel Larsen led the Danish delegation. Questions relating "to common interests" were discussed.
5-9 Aug	Belgrade	A communique was issued on the visit of Ho Chi Minh to Yugoslavia. Though much more general in its terms, the statement was similar in content to all the other ones issued during Ho's tour of the Bloc countries.
10 Aug	Belgrade	Guiseppe di Vittorio, secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labor was received by Tito.
10 Aug	Prague	A communique was published on the visit of the Syrian government delegation, headed by Khalid al-Azm, to Czechoslovakia, from 7-10 Aug. Mutual economic relations were discussed.
13 Aug	USSR	A delegation of the Czech People's Party left for a 16-day stay in the USSR, stopping off in Warsaw on the way.
14 Aug	Berlin	A joint statement on talks conducted by the party-government delegation of the USSR and the delegations of the SED and the GDR government, from 7-14 August, was published. The lengthy communique discussed the international situation, and "specifically, the situation in Europe." Suggested conditions prerequisite to the reunification of Germany were outlined. A number of economic arrangements received attention. Expressions of recent party plenums were exchanged between the party representatives, including the "anti-party" events in the Soviet Union. The early August talks between the Yugoslavs and the Soviets were singled out for special approval in the communique.
14 August	Moscow	The Mongolian Government delegation, headed by Premier Tsedenbal, arrived in Moscow on their way to the GDR.
Add: 17-21 July	Prague	Ho Chi Minh paid a state visit to Czechoslovakia. The usual communique was issued.

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